

MARVEL AT PEARY'S SPEED

FIALA ANALYZES TRIP—SAYS IT HELPS COOK'S STORY.

Probably a Triangle of Immovable Ice in the Polar Basin—No Rough Ice Spoken of by Father Explorer—Share of Capt. Bob Bartlett in the Victory.

The Peary-Cook factoids in this city rested on their oars yesterday pending the publication of further details from their leaders. The feelings of Cook's supporters toward Commander Peary have not softened any, however, and they are making extensive preparations to take up the cudgels in defense of the Brooklyn doctor.

Anthony Fiala, the Arctic explorer, thinks that Peary's remarkable speed over the ice is the most marvellous bit of news that has come out of the frozen North since Cook started the world with his announcement of the discovery of the pole.

"Commander Peary," said Fiala, "has accomplished a feat in Arctic travel that is astonishing. He must have made thirty-five miles a day for many days—a feat that would have been possible only on smooth ice. It's a story that takes the breath away."

"His return speed seems to have been more wonderful even than the speed that he maintained on the dash up. He left the north pole on April 7 and reached Cape Columbia on April 21, a distance of about 400 miles as the crow flies, and in that moving, shifting ice, with the detours necessary to avoid obstacles, a considerably greater distance would have to be covered. In the sixteen days' march from the pole to Cape Columbia he must have averaged more than thirty-one miles a day, and with the open leads that he had to contend with and the loss of time they caused he must have been obliged to make phenomenal speed of forty miles in some days."

"There is one way to account for it, which would explain Dr. Cook's success as well. Dr. Cook says he saw land to the west and north at about the 87th parallel. Dr. Cook also passed ice which seemed to him like glacial ice, and which possibly may have been grounded floes in shoal water. Between these grounded floes on the east, an archipelago of islands, say on the west, and the land to the south would have been a great triangle in this polar basin of possibly immovable ice—ice that had not moved all winter, and so there would be a remarkable absence of pressure ridges and the rough moving ice that bothered other explorers. In fact, neither Dr. Cook nor Peary mentions rough ice. The open lanes then would be simply fissures in the ice caused by tidal action."

Mr. Fiala added that Peary's report had gone a long way toward substantiating Dr. Cook's story of the speed that he made over the ice. Fiala, following Peary's preliminary report of his trip to the top of the world, outlined the achievement in this way:

"The sledge expedition left the Roosevelt on February 15 of this year. It arrived at Cape Columbia sixteen days later. Already the record breaking speed of the expedition had begun. The ice must have been smooth and conditions ideal to have enabled him to accomplish the first leg in that short time."

One day later, on March 2, he hastened back to the British record and then came his first serious delay. He was held up by open water until March 11. On the 11th he got started again, probably by a long detour, and moved rapidly, strengthened by his long rest. Crossing the 86th parallel he seems to have determined to make up for lost time, for after being held up for another day he crossed the 85th parallel on March 15. His speed had been good up to this time, but it was in the 85th parallel that he began the brilliant dash that carried him to the pole in his marvellous time. I am convinced that from the time of the crossing of the 84th parallel he found the ice conditions growing steadily better, for while it took him six days of travel and one of delay to cover the distance between the 84th and the 85th he got over the span between the 85th and the 86th in five days of actual travel, crossing the 86th on March 23.

"On the same day he passed the Norwegian record and encountered an open lead, which meant further delay. But in spite of this he went by the Italian record on the following day. After encountering another lead, he reached the 87th parallel on March 27, slipping another day from his time between the previous parallels."

"On the next day he passed the American record, and though held up by leads for nearly two days, he crossed the 88th parallel on April 2. He was going at a great clip then, sure and straight for the pole. On April 4, two days later, he crossed the 89th parallel and was almost within striking distance of the prize, which he acquired in two more days of swift travelling."

Capt. Bradley S. Osborn, secretary of the Arctic Club of America, declared yesterday that there was nothing in Peary's statements that shook his faith in Cook's achievement.

"I believe as firmly to-day as I ever did," said he, "that Cook was the first discoverer of the pole."

Capt. Osborn added that he wouldn't be surprised if a third claimant for polar honors would turn up within a month or two in the person of Capt. Bernier, the Canadian explorer. Bernier set out from Quebec more than a year ago in the ship "Hesperus," and was backed by the Canadian Central Government. He was to plant the British flag on islands north of the mainland and west of Greenland and go through the Northwest passage to Bering Straits. According to Capt. Osborn it was Bernier's plan after he got there to enter the ice flow with his vessel and be carried by the currents as near to the pole as possible, then make a dash over the ice. Nothing has been heard from Bernier. He had provisions for six years with him.

R. F. Foley of 960 Eleventh street, Brooklyn, received a telegram from Capt. R. A. Bartlett of the Roosevelt yesterday corroborating Peary's discovery. The Bartlett telegram read:

"It is accomplished. Best regards to Mrs. Foley and yourself."

Capt. Bartlett has been Commander Peary's chief aide and navigator since 1905, and to him is due, in the opinion of Arctic explorers, a large share of the praise for Peary's success. Bartlett is a young man and comes from a family of Arctic navigators. Some members of the Bartlett family have been connected with nearly every expedition that has gone poleward within the last half century. Capt. Bob's three uncles, Capt. Harry, John and Samuel Bartlett, have at different times taken Peary into the Arctic. Later he made two trips with Capt. Samuel, and in 1905, when Peary decided to make another trip for the

pole, the older members of the Bartlett family passed the command of the Roosevelt along to the younger man. Mr. Foley said last night that Bartlett was more than a navigator to Commander Peary; that the two had entered into a solemn agreement that Capt. Bob would push on to the pole if anything happened to Peary. Said Mr. Foley, speaking of Capt. Bob's career:

"Capt. Bob has been in charge of sealing vessels for several years before he assumed command of the Roosevelt. At the age of 19 years he was ready to receive his master mariner's certificate from the Board of Navigation in Newfoundland, but was compelled to wait nearly two years on account of his youthfulness. He was captain of the sealer Ledyard, which went ashore near Cape Race, N. F., in a blinding snowstorm in March, 1897. His crew escaped death by the narrow margin. They walked ashore on the ship's ice and found themselves at the base of a steep cliff. Rope ladders had to be lowered before they reached safety."

"Usually Arctic navigators are content with bringing the party to the nearest possible point to the pole and waiting on shipboard while the ice party goes on the march. Capt. Bob is an exception. He refused to take charge of the Roosevelt until he had been assured that after getting as far north as possible with the ship he would be permitted to join the ice party. It was further agreed that in the event of Commander Peary's death Capt. Bob was to take full command and if possible reach the pole."

Capt. Bob is a graduate of the Bishop Field College at St. John's. He started in a mercantile career, but the call of the sea was too strong for him.

Mrs. Cook, wife of the explorer, remained in seclusion in this city yesterday. Her friends said she would say nothing until her husband arrived.

SEEKS POLAR CONTINENT.

Ernest Leffingwell Convinced of the Existence of Beaufort Land.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 9.—That Ernest Leffingwell, who accompanied the Mikkelson expedition to the polar seas, now heads his own exploration party into the fastnesses of the frozen north. He is still convinced of the existence of a mysterious continent beyond the Beaufort Sea, and he proposes before he returns to civilization to pierce the veil.

This is the news brought by Capt. Porter, a veteran commander of the diminished whaling fleet, who reached Victoria this morning from Point Barrow. Mr. Leffingwell was encountered at Point Barrow, where Capt. Porter picked up the U. S. S. Thetis, by which he secured transportation to Nome, coming thence by the just arrived Greenwich.

Leffingwell was awaiting supplies and was anxious to go forward. He had discharged all his associates with the exception of Made Storkinson, and he intended to ship the rest of his party. While he said nothing as to this intention before leaving "the outside," he was more than ever determined to follow to the end his theories as to the existence of Beaufort Land, which led to the despatch of the Mikkelson expedition with the ill-fated Duchess of Bedford four years ago.

His examination of ocean currents and of the geology and the fauna and flora of the north are not to be neglected, but exploration and discovery are now the chief incentives luring him into the polar seas.

PEARY AND COOK ON ONE LEVEL.

Claims of Both Must Be Proved, London Thinks—Peary's Speed.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—There is little comment on the polar controversy in this morning's papers. The Morning Post says that the Peary telegram "savours of the injudicious" and it points out that, for all the world knows at present, both Peary and Cook may be mistaken.

The phenomenally rapid rate at which Peary travelled inevitably suggests the possibility that he may have miscalculated his position, and until the records are proved accurate by an expert examination both explorers must be considered as standing on an equality so far as the actual race for the pole was concerned.

The Telegraph says that Dr. Cook's action in promising to submit to an investigation has greatly redeemed his position and made comment at the present moment unfair and unwise.

The general opinion is that Peary's remarkable rate of travel goes far to justify Cook's claim.

ORGANIZED HELP FOR NEGROES.

Rescue Mission Incorporated by Colored Persons to Work Here.

The articles of incorporation of the Union Rescue Home Mission, formed by negroes for more effective rescue mission work among the colored people of Greater New York, were approved yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Charles T. Smith.

The organization plans to establish a home for "deserving men and women of color," and also a rescue home for fallen girls and shiftless boys of the negro race that they may be reformed and instructed in morals and domestic science.

It also expects to inculcate the idea of the necessity and dignity of kind of labor among the colored youths and to assist them in finding employment.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The cruiser Des Moines has arrived at Tompkinsville and the torpedo boat Perry at Seattle.

The torpedo boat Stringham has sailed from Charleston for Norfolk, the despatch boat Mayflower from Boston for Beverly, the torpedo boat Macdonough, Thorton, Tingey and Wilkes from Charleston for Key West and the gunboats Helena and Samart from Hongkong for Wu Chau.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—These army orders were issued to-day:

Lieut. Charles B. Smith, Fourteenth Cavalry, to Philippine Islands in place of Major George B. Duncan.

Majors Charles B. Ewing, William P. Kendall, William B. Banister, Alfred E. Bradley, Charles W. Paul, and Thomas W. Rife, to the Philippines. Thomas W. Raymond to Washington for examination for promotion.

Capt. Malcolm Young, from Twenty-fifth Company to 160th Company C. A. C.

Capt. John C. Gier, from Fourth Company to Twenty-fifth Company C. A. C.

First Lieut. Francis J. Behr, from 160th Company to Forty-fifth Company C. A. C.

First Lieut. Lewis Turf, from Eleventh Company to 40th Company C. A. C.

First Lieut. Philip Mathews, from 14th Company to Forty-first Company C. A. C.

First Lieut. Marcelline N. Thompson, from Forty-first Company to 111th Company C. A. C.

First Lieut. William H. P. Amstutz, from 111th Company to 111th Company C. A. C.

Pay Inspector S. McGowan, from the Connecticut to home.

These navy orders were issued:

Commander V. P. Magruder, to Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia.

C. S. Vanderbeck, from the Eagle to home.

Midshipman W. F. Amstutz, to the Milwaukee.

ALL MOURN ROSS G. MARVIN

PEARY ARRANGED FOR BREAKING NEWS TO HIS MOTHER.

Sister Had a Premonition and Urged Him Not to Go on the Expedition—Mother Too Anticipated Bad News—Elmira Welcome Plans—Record at Cornell.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Doana, professor and scientist of Cornell University united to-day in tributes to Ross Gilmore Marvin, the Cornell instructor who was drowned while accompanying the Peary expedition to the north pole. Marvin took his A. B. degree from Cornell in 1905 and after studying meteorology for a couple of years was an instructor in the college of civil engineering. He was on leave of absence while making the trip to the pole.

Among those who welcomed him were Doana, Haskell, Smith and Irvine and Prof. Comstock.

Marvin and his mother were well known here, as they lived here a number of years. Marvin worked his way through the university, and it is said that he had been plugging for himself since he was 7 years old. His scholastic ability and character won him many friends here.

Among the last letters he sent back to his mother was one to L. C. Bement of this city, a member of the Peary relief expedition in 1901 and a friend of both Peary and Marvin. In his letters to President Schurman he stated that he was confident that Peary would succeed and that he expected to be back for college in September. Marvin had collected a number of walrus and other Arctic specimens to bring to the university.

The following telegram from Commander Peary was received by Mr. Bement this morning. Mr. Peary believing that Marvin's mother was in this city:

"Bartlett Hanson, via Cape Ray, N. F., Sept. 8, 1909, 6:45 P. M."

"L. C. Bement, 112 East State Street, Ithaca, N. Y."

"News of Marvin's death to his mother immediately, before she sees it in papers. Drowned April 10 forty-five miles north of Cape Columbia returning from his last expedition. Great loss to me and the expedition. Every member of expedition sends their deepest sympathy."

Louis C. Bement said it was to him that Marvin first came and said: "I want to go to the pole with Peary."

This was several years ago, and the two became warm friends. Marvin wrote regularly to Mr. Bement, and I depicted in the Arctic regions. Mr. Bement said: "He enjoyed the unique privilege of being the only man Peary ever asked to go with him on a trip to the pole."

Mr. Bement said that he had never heard of a more faithful or better man with him than Marvin.

"First of all," Ross Marvin worked his way through the university rather than be a source of expense to his widowed mother. He accepted an instructorship at Cornell and later returned to Cornell as an instructor. When Peary's second offer came Marvin could not be reached by telegram. Peary tried to reach him but failed, as he did not know Marvin was then at Cornell. These expeditions are made up at the last moment—that is in the selection of men—and Marvin had not reached Cornell.

"Peary reluctantly selected some one to take the place he had for Marvin. When Marvin finally heard of the offer he rushed to Peary and found that the position had been filled. But Peary knew what Marvin was made of, and looking at Marvin he said: 'This expedition needs you and I have a place for you, although our party is complete.'"

"Marvin accordingly sailed away with Peary as scientist of the expedition and secretary to the expedition."

"Marvin was looked upon as one of the bravest of the party. When he asked me to help him get in touch with Peary so as to go on the expedition, I did not doubt the rigors of such an expedition and tried to discourage him. Marvin told Peary he would serve in any capacity."

"When will you be ready to start?" asked Peary just before the expedition of 1909.

"Right now," said Marvin promptly.

ELIMRA, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Two messages received in Ithaca, N. Y., this morning to this city yesterday brought the first news from Commander Robert E. Peary of the death of Prof. Ross Gilmore Marvin. They reached this city at 7 o'clock.

Mr. Bement immediately upon receiving the news telephoned to friends in this city, and the news was broken gently as possible to Marvin's mother, brother and sister at their home here. While the shock of the message has prostrated Mrs. Marvin, she expressed only yesterday a belief that all was well with her son. To a visitor who called at the home she stated that she believed that something had happened.

"My boy would never have left me waiting without a message," she said. "Something is the matter, I know. On the other expedition I received word from him before Peary's first message had reached New York."

A big welcome was being planned for Marvin on his return. It was to have been his last trip to the ice fields, for he had promised his mother that he would not go again.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 9.—A message was received here to-day from Commander Peary announcing the death of Prof. Ross Gilmore Marvin. It came to W. N. Colgrove, manager of the Adams Company and a brother-in-law of Marvin.

Colgrove married Marvin's sister, and Marvin spent some time in this city before the expedition sailed. At that time his sister tried to persuade him not to go, as she had a premonition that he would not return. When Mrs. Colgrove got word of her brother's death she was greatly shocked.

St. Louis, Sept. 9.—Ross G. Marvin was an intimate friend of Assistant Superintendent of Education Oliver P. Knox of this city, and on Knox's recommendation had been engaged to teach physics at the Yeatman High School here for the term of 1909-10. Shortly before the term opened he telegraphed the school board that he had accepted a position with Peary on the first Roosevelt expedition and resigned his position here. When the Roosevelt left New York July 8, 1908, Mr. Knox went to see Marvin and spent some time in his company.

"News of Marvin's death was greatly shocked me," said Mr. Knox to-day. "He was a young man of great promise."

Ross Gilmore Marvin, instructor in Cornell University, was born in Elmira on January 28, 1880. His father, Edwin Marvin, city overseer of the poor, died when the year was 10 years old. The boy took a course in the Elmira High School and then worked his way through Cornell University, taking first a classical and then an engineering course. He had not an easy time supporting himself while he was pursuing his studies, but his energy and high standing in his work attracted the attention of the Cornell faculty.

Marvin before he was graduated from Cornell completed the two years course in navigation on the New York nautical schoolship St. Mary's and visited various ports in Europe and North Africa. After he had completed the course he remained for a year with the schoolship as quartermaster. In Cornell he took several prizes and scholarships and received the degree of A. B. in June, 1905. After his return with Peary's expedition of 1905-06 he was on the instructing staff of Cornell until the university authorities granted him leave to accompany Commander Peary.

Prof. Marvin was a member of Cornell's track team in 1903. He was a powerful built man, about 5 feet 11 inches in height, weighing about 140 pounds. He was a member of the Cornell Athletic Union.

Classmates of Prof. Marvin remember him as a quiet, hard working man, who kept pretty much to himself during his college course. He was a member of the Cornell Athletic Union.

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ELISE SIGEL MURDER DROPPED.

Authorities Allow Chung Sin to Go Free Under Nominal Bail.

That the authorities have given up hope of capturing Leung Lim, the murderer of Elise Sigel, was shown yesterday when Chung Sin, Leung's roommate, who has been held in the House of Detention in New York, was released as a witness, got his liberty under a nominal bond.

Chung Sin disappeared when the body of the granddaughter of Gen. Frans Sigel was found in Leung's room, 732 Eighth avenue, on June 18. He was found some days later at West Galway, N. Y., where he had a job as cook. Under pressure by the police Chung Sin admitted that he had seen the girl's body in Leung's room and had talked with Leung about it.

Chung Sin was committed to the House of Detention under \$5,000 bail. Some weeks ago his counsel having proposed to resort to habeas corpus proceedings to get the bail reduced, the District Attorney got a warrant from Magistrate Finn, getting Chung Sin with a nominal bond.

Apparently the District Attorney's office reconsidered this move, for yesterday noon Chung Sin was made to stand the motion of Stephen O'Hara, Chung Sin's counsel, when the lawyer moved before Judge Malone in General Sessions for a reduction of bail. Judge Malone reduced the bail from \$5,000 to \$500.

There have been various versions of Cook's plans to-day, the latest being that he is to leave to-morrow afternoon for Christiansand, where he will embark on the Oscar II, which is due in New York September 20.

UNIVERSITY ACCEPTS COOK.

Degree of Doctor of Science Conferred With Warm Speeches at Copenhagen.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 9.—The honorary degree of doctor of science was conferred upon Dr. Cook this afternoon in the hall of the university. The floor and gallery were packed. The ceremony was of the simplest kind. No academic pomp was present, and there was no sign of academic robes.

At 1 o'clock the Crown Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince and Princess George of Greece, all in morning dress, entered and took seats on the dais opposite the rector of the university's tribunal and the professors. Dr. Cook in evening dress sat at the other side beneath the tribunal.

The rector ascended the tribunal and in a short address thanked the Crown Prince for attending the ceremony. He then gave a brief sketch of the rise and development of polar exploration, mentioning the best known names, and said that the distinction of this degree ought to be conferred on Dr. Cook not only for his achievements in science and exploration but as a natural expression of the university's esteem for a man who on way and another through great personal achievement had "given us something that makes us look up to the door as a man of thought and action, a true homo sapiens."

"Such a man," continued the rector, "is Dr. Cook. Soon after we received the news of his achievement we learned that another well known explorer had solved the same problem; but this can in no way lower Dr. Cook's personal value or our admiration for his deeds. We are glad that it was an American who succeeded in linking closer the old ties between the two countries."

Addressing Dr. Cook personally, the rector added: "Whether your scientific research will rank very highly or not the faculty gives you this degree in recognition of your great achievements in exploration and the qualities you have shown therein."

Descending from the throne, Rector Magnus Torp handed to Dr. Cook a diploma and a red case and motioned him to ascend the throne. As Dr. Cook complied the audience broke into handclapping that was prolonged for fully a minute and a half. Dr. Cook looked pleased and a trifle shy; but when the clapping ceased he glanced almost sternly around the hall and said with a sharp, staccato manner and in a clear voice:

"I accept this degree with due appreciation of the honor done me. By it you have stamped my journey to the pole: All my records of observations and papers of every kind are to be examined forthwith by a proper tribunal. When that has been done they will be sent here for you to see and examine first. I ask you only to wait until then. I do not want you to examine mere fragments, but want you to examine it all."

"Since unfortunate rumors have been circulated, I will, at my own expense, send a ship for the Eskimos who were with me. They will be taken to New York and examined there by Rasmussen, whom I regard as the greatest authority on Eskimos and the Eskimo language."

This speech was greeted with fresh applause. After the explorer had descended from the tribunal the members of the royal family left the hall, each stopping to shake hands with Dr. Cook and congratulate him warmly.

Dr. Cook's statements last night and Mrs. Rasmussen's in to-day's newspapers have cleared away any doubts that began to be entertained here. Dr. Cook has the solid support of Denmark. Reports had been circulated that the university would examine Dr. Cook's data this morning and get absolutely no more conferring the degree. There was no foundation for this. The university absolutely accepted him before it was announced that a degree would be conferred.

Mexican Pulque Shops Close.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 9.—The pulque trust, which owns practically all the drinking places in this city, has given notice that it will close 10 per cent. of the remaining pulquerias. As a measure of compensation the rest will be allowed to remain open one hour longer than under the present regulations on feast days.

Rev. Thomas M. Sheerin, 75 years old, died at the Jesuit Novitiate of St. Andrew on Hudson, Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday last.

He had been sixty-two years a member of the Jesuit order. He was born in Ireland in 1847 and settled in Philadelphia in early youth. He entered the Jesuit novitiate in 1864 and was ordained a priest in 1870. He was assigned to St. Patrick's Church in Newburgh in 1884 and later organized a parish at Middletown. His health failed in 1898 and he retired to the novitiate. He was a member of the novitiate cemetery to-day. He had been sixty-two years a member of the Jesuit order.

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